

Converting Colors

`RYB(106, 136, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(106, 136, 101) contains.

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Color

R_YB(106, 136, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	888465
RGB	136, 132, 101
RGB Percent	53%, 52%, 40%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4838, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.26, 0.47
HSL	53°, 15%, 46%
HSV	53°, 26%, 53%
XYZ	20.7028, 22.5748, 15.5781
YIQ	129.6620, 12.3350, -8.7930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

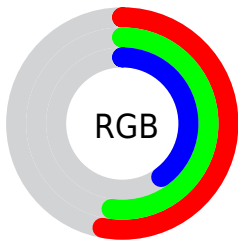
Format	Color
RYB	106, 136, 101
Decimal	8946789
CIELab	54.63, -3.61, 17.17
CIELCh	55, 17.550, 101.865
Yxy	22.5748, 0.3518, 0.3836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287136869 (0xFF888465)
YUV	129.6620, -14.1304, 5.5584
Hunter-Lab	47.5130, -5.3700, 13.8196

Details

The RYB color **106, 136, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **101, 105, 136**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 190, 152**, and **57, 86, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94, 136, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **119, 136, 115**.

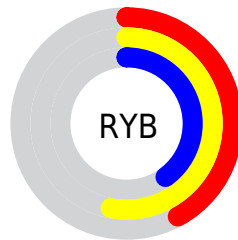
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (52%)

Blue (40%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (40%)

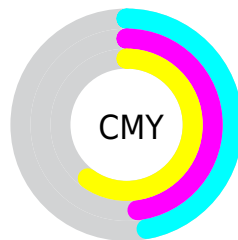


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 106, 136, 101 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RYB color 106, 136, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 106, 136, 101

255, 255, 255

■ 158, 190, 152

■ 186, 218, 179

■ 212, 246, 206

■ 235, 255, 235

■ 106, 136, 101

■ 94, 136, 87

■ 83, 136, 74

■ 106, 136, 101

■ 82, 110, 77

■ 59, 86, 54

■ 35, 62, 32

■ 12, 40, 10

■ 0, 17, 1

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 106, 136, 101

■ 119, 136, 115

■ 129, 136, 128

■ 70, 136, 60

■ 136, 137, 142

■ 60, 136, 47

■ 136, 138, 155

■ 48, 136, 33

■ 136, 140, 169

■ 36, 136, 19

■ 136, 141, 183

■ 24, 136, 6

■ 136, 143, 196

■ 19, 136, 0

■ 136, 144, 210

■ 136, 146, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



149, 151, 102



106, 136, 101



108, 136, 125

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



106, 136, 101



90, 117, 150



155, 121, 141

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



106, 136, 101



101, 105, 136

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



141, 125, 153



106, 136, 101



101, 122, 159

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



106, 136, 101



90, 115, 139



121, 128, 160



162, 120, 125

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



106, 136, 101



107, 131, 138



121, 128, 160



151, 122, 145

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



106, 136, 101



164, 176, 162



136, 101, 106



81, 89, 80



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



106, 136, 101



129, 176, 121



101, 136, 114



63, 69, 62



19, 133, 0



1, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



101, 105, 136



121, 127, 176



114, 101, 136



62, 63, 69



0, 15, 133



0, 1, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 136, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 106, 136, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

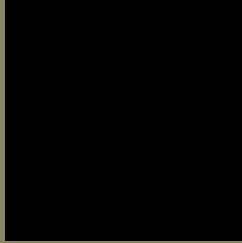
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

R Y B 106, 136, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 136, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 106, 136, 101.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

106, 136, 101

Protanopia

113, 140, 100

Deuteranopia

153, 144, 102



Tritanopia
140, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

106, 136, 101

Protanomaly

110, 139, 100

Deuteranomaly

138, 147, 102

Tritanomaly

139, 132, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

106, 136, 101

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

121, 132, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 106, 136, 101 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(136, 132, 101) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 132, 101)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 132, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 132, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 106, 136, 101 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 132, 101) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 132, 101) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 132, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 132, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 132, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 132,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 106, 136, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 132, 101) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
132, 101) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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